



**The Shepherd.**

Edited by R. M. Bell, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

**Grub in the Head.**

**EDITOR RURAL WORLD:**—Some one says in the RURAL of 8th March that "a breeder wrote in the issue of Feb. 22nd, that his sheep had grubs in the head," and that "a gentleman of large experience in such matters by the name of H. V. P. says he would not know what to do, he never had it, but he believed that grub in the belly was the best preventive, and that sheep well cared for could throw off the grub with a vigorous sneeze six or eight feet." Well, now, if Mr. H. V. P., or any one means to intimate that it was poverty more than any other cause that ailed the sheep referred to, he had better give a vigorous six or eight feet sneeze and hear the evidence on the other side before he enters judgment.

I know more about that diseased flock than any other person. They were all young, from one to four years old, had not been hungry for a year, had large, good pasture, and good feed and shelter, were all fat and no scrawlings when they began to get sick. At once a professional stock doctor was called and without any hesitation he said: "It is grubs, grubs; coal oil and tobacco juice will cure 'em." Well it was applied according to directions but all in vain; then the heads were skinned and washed, then sawed in inch pieces, and no grubs. The first indication was, the sheep seemed to be blind, eyes large and bright, paid no attention to anything. Smelt feverish, grated their teeth, would drink water often after two or three days, and for one or two days before dying would groan every breath which was very frequent. Two were opened and washed and examined every particle from nose to tail, and no cause discovered. The first 8 head lost 16 lambs and the 9th lost 3, making 19 lambs from 9 ewes. Who can tell what is the matter? Others are losing sheep all round here with same disease.

H. M. K.

**REMARKS:** If our good friend will again look at the paper he refers to, he will see that H. V. P. is not credited with saying anything of the kind. We quoted the answer made to our own question by a gentleman who happened to be in the office. H. M. K., however, whilst he seeks to deny the validity of the point we made, fails to make his own case good, by showing that the sheep he referred to didn't have "grub in the head."

The larva which are frequently found in the nasal chambers and frontal sinuses of sheep, are propagated and developed in the same manner as the larva of the horse gadfly (bots). They both belong to the same family. As soon as the larva is deposited at the entrance of the nostril it proceeds upward, holding on by the firm hooks which cover its head, and makes its way into the furthest recesses of the nasal chambers, causing the animal, in its progress, great pain and irritation, resulting sometimes in vertigo, inflammation of the brain and death.

The treatment recommended is as follows: 1. By dislodging the bots by violent sneezing. For this purpose a snuff made of tobacco may be shaken into the animal's nostrils, or, when owing to the number this is impracticable, they may be driven into a close shed and irritating substances, such as horn, leather, feathers, etc., may be burned.

2. The sheep are seized and the nose held up while a teaspoonful or two of a mixture of equal parts of sweet oil and turpentine are poured into the nostrils. This requires some care that the animal is not choked by the fluid passing into the lungs. It is, however, very efficacious.

To prevent the flies from depositing their eggs in the nostrils, some herdsmen smear the noses of their sheep with tar during the months of June and July. Others run furrows across the field, so that the sheep can protect themselves from the flies by burying their noses in the dirt.

**Sheep and Dogs.**

If the office of the RURAL WORLD was a center to which ran a telephone, or telegraph wire from every sheep farm in the State, and if every one losing sheep by dogs could inform us when and how they lost them, what a wonderful tale we could tell week after week of the supremacy of dogs over sheep in this great State? The following are but three clippings from late papers and we doubt not the list could be duplicated every day in the year:

Gallatin North Missourian: Thursday morning dogs killed six of Mrs. P. Woodruff's fine Cotswold sheep. They were killed just west of town on the old fair grounds. Two of the sheep-killing curs were killed. Unfortunately for Mrs. Woodruff the owners of the dogs are about as worthless as the dogs and she can collect no damages.

Richmond Democrat: The dogs made a raid on W. F. Mesemer's flock of fine grade Cotswolds, situated near Lisberville, killing seven and wounding four more of his fine ewes, also killing his pure bred Cotswold buck, "Duke of Richmond." There were also other sheep killed in the same neighborhood the same night.

Caldwell County Sentinel: The Assessor's report shows that in this county there are 42,420 head of sheep and 1,656 dogs. This gives twenty-five sheep and a fraction over to each dog, and any dog that has any self esteem and respect would be ashamed to get away with any less than that number.

And this leads us to ask once again, what are our legislators going to do about it?

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Powder.

**Good Sheep.**

**ED. RURAL WORLD:**—For my fall holiday I visited the finest flock of Merino sheep north of the Missouri river; for my winter holiday I visited the source from which that flock had its origin, and after ruminating over all the grand things I found there I have assigned myself the grateful task of telling their story and securing tardy credit to their originator—the late Cornelius Pugsley, of Independence, Mo. No one whose good fortune ever brought him in social contact with Mr. Pugsley can ever think of him with any feeling but that of respect and affection; for he was indeed one of "Nature's noblemen," and no one can review his career as a breeder without feelings of surprise that in so few years he should have accomplished what it is likely to take other men at least fifty years to duplicate. So thoroughly had he mastered the principles of breeding, so keen were his observations of individual characteristics and so great his judgment in combining them, that to his master-hand nature became as yielding and plastic as the "clay in the hands of the potter." Standing alone these are, of course, forceless generalities. Let me give them force by particularizing. At the time of his death, a year ago, Mr. Pugsley left a flock of 400 Merinos, with such individuals as "Young King," "Missouri's Best," "Old Sweepstakes," "Mike," "179," "Banker," "Crane," and the "Jones Lamb."

I have said that nature yielded willingly to his skill. A description of these sheep will also show this, and also the long reaches he was making towards the high place history assigns to successful men. He was not quite satisfied with the size of his Merinos, so he invented "Young King," a fine Merino that grew to the weight of 201 lbs. His sense of right and economy suggested to him that a handful of wool soaked in oil does not constitute a good fleece, but that an abundance of fine, strong fibre does. So he invented "Missouri's Best," whose last fleece weighed 32 13-26 lbs., of which 31 15-16 lbs. gave 10 12-16 lbs. of scoured wool, equal to a little over 11 lbs. for the whole fleece. Then he wanted a sheep "well covered" with this kind of wool, so he invented "Mike," who is covered from his nostrils to the crown of his hoofs, with nothing in all the records to approximate him, except Blackman & Farrington's "Snowflake," whose best fleece was only 25 pounds, while "Mike's" was over 28 lbs., of 26 8-16 lbs., gave 9 9-16 lbs. of scoured wool or 10 5-16 lbs., for the whole, "Mike" was then in low condition. This winter he is in fine order and with his present fleece, on the fifth of next April his owner expects to beat anything ever produced in the United States. The expectation is well founded as will be seen from the fact that even "Patrick Henry's" 38 lbs. fleece gave only 9 10-16 lbs., of scoured wool, and that the heaviest fleece of scoured wool, outside of this flock, reported by the Missouri Wool-growers' Association at their public shearing for 1882, was that of Messrs. McCulley, 8 13-16 lbs. This fleece shrank 67 7-10 per cent. in cleansing. The fleece of "Missouri's Best" that beat the world outside of Rambouillet for the amount of scoured wool in a year-old fleece lost 66 4-10 per cent. while "Mike's" lost only 63 8-10 per cent. "Old Sweepstakes" was so fine a ewe that all she had to do was to appear, to secure the prize for which she was named. Her fleece was 23 lbs. The yearling ewe No. 179 reported as a ram in the report mentioned above, gave 8 8-16 lbs., for her first fleece.

When Mr. Pugsley had produced size, as in "Young King," large fleeces, as in "Missouri's Best," "Mike," "Old Sweepstakes," "No. 179," etc., he wanted long staple, so he imported "Crane," from whose fleece I got a small lock on the 4th of January last. It then measured a trifle over 4 1-2 inches. This was still three months to the time for the public shearing. Let no one be surprised to see fine Merino wool, at least 5 1-2 inches long, on the 5th of next April—"Crane" will have it. His first fleece was 19 pounds. A less ambitious breeder would have rested at this point. Mr. Pugsley did not. He wanted to fix, beyond peradventure, a strong constitution on his flock, already one of the most vigorous. For this purpose he purchased imp. "Banker," a huge, fine-formed block of health and strength, covered by a 28-pound fleece. With such sheep at its head the flock is certainly safe as to its future.

If we were asked "what animal will thrive best under the worst treatment?" we would answer the sheep. They can withstand "what animal will it pay best to treat well?" we would also answer, the sheep. The winter in Texas so far has not been a very favorable one for sheep, and we venture to say that hundreds of flock masters are learning experimentally that what we say is true. Those of them who have neglected their flocks are finding out that sheep can be handled well to good advantage.

An exchange says: The flesh of the sheep is the best meat in the world; it is also the poorest. A lean, thin sheep, that has outlived its usefulness as a wool bearer, and been cut down by the relentless knife as a cucumber of the pasture ground, and consigned to the pot in the vain hope of macerating its toughened fibres, affords an unsavory and unpalatable meat, which has taught many to loathe the very name of mutton and abominates it very much. On the contrary, not the aromatic flavors of venison, the gamey richness of wild fowl, or the sweet juices of a short-horn sirloin can surpass the virtues of Southdown mutton and fatness. It is sweeter to the palate, more digestible, and more nutritious than any other variety of meat food.

Texas Wool Grower: There are three ideas which we want to impress on the men in the sheep business in Texas. 1. That eternal vigilance is the price of prosperity in the business in which they have embarked.

2. That the ounce of prevention is not only worth the pound of cure, but when the pound of cure is wanted it is not always "cometabolable."

3. That there is no royal road to success in the sheep business. We don't mean to say that these three ideas are the most important to be learned by those whom we address, but we do say that they are important especially to beginners in the business, who will do well to keep them practically in mind. We are

**For Young Flockmasters.**

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led to give them prominence in this week's issue of the paper for the reason that in recent letters received from young men who are yet on their first legs, we have noted the following three "walls," so to speak, one in each letter:

1. "I find it difficult to watch all the corners. I begin to think I started on too big a scale for a man who hadn't had more experience. While I am looking after one thing, another gets all out of gear."

2. "I am losing some of my finest sheep, and I am satisfied it is because I didn't prepare in advance of the cold weather for their proper accommodation."

3. "I didn't expect to have all sunshine in this business, but I confess that neither did I expect, or provide for, so much cloudy weather. The sheep business pays, but it is a mean business so far as the question of comfort is concerned.

**Laziness and Sheep-Hording Incompatible.**

We have seen men who wanted to go into the sheep business because they thought it to be a slow and easy business. Again we have seen men who objected to it because they fancied that it was too slow for them. Now the fact is, the sheep business is about the last thing a lazy man should tackle. While he is dreaming away the weary hours under the generous shade of a mesquite or live oak, the lazy man's sheep will get into more trouble in an hour than they can be gotten out of in a week. And of all animals, the sheep seems to be afflicted with the most unreasonable penchant for getting into scrapes, and if left to themselves it will not be long till their owner will share their misery. The following from a writer in an exchange, as bearing on this subject is to the point:

"In my estimation, a lazy man is the last one on earth to put it at; better turn your sheep loose at once and take your chances. A lazy man must have a pony, then a dog, and while he lies in the shade, will send the dog to worry the sheep and do what he should do himself. A lazy man will never know when all his sheep are present or accounted for. He will never see a lame sheep that is suffering with a thorn in its foot, or, seeing it, is too indolent to attend to it. A lazy man will confine his flock huddled together on one little spot of rank grass for he will not learn their habits or wants by observation. He will force them to a shade when he ought to let them be feeding, where he can lie and sleep. No, sir; handling or 'herding' sheep don't suit a lazy man but rather it takes one full of pluck and push, tempered by other virtues, and whenever a man tries it and fully discharges his duty, he will find that though the work is light compared to other labor, that it also requires him to act, think and exercise all his powers, bringing his intellectual faculties into constant practice.

We saw a much discouraged wool grower yesterday. In fact, he was more than discouraged; he was actually mad. We questioned him pretty closely as to the cause of his trouble, and learned that he had lost some fine rams that had cost him last fall \$50 and \$75 each. A friendly cross-examination on our part developed the fact that this ranch is 100 miles from the railroad, and because it "cost like smoke" to get grain freighted so far, he fed no grain to his rams, either before the bucking season, while it lasted or since. He says his judgment was not at fault, since he was satisfied all the time that he was making a mistake; but he pleads guilty to having trusted too much to his usual good luck. Heretofore he has taken the chances in business pretty often, and has come through all right. But now he says "luck has turned," and he is going to do some turning too. Hereafter he proposes to act regularly on the principle contained in the proverb, "Trust in God, but keep your powder dry." He thinks it hard that he should have lost so heavily, but blames only himself. If his losses will impress on his mind the lesson that wool growers can't afford to take chances, they will prove a good investment in the end.—Ez.

For the satisfaction of raisers of Angora goats, we would state that although the wool market has been dull and unsatisfactory during the last few months, the demand for mohair has been very good. We have no doubt that the mohair market is fully established, and every prospect of continued growth.

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W. M. KLYCE, Paris, Texas.

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W. M. KLYCE, Paris, Texas.

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**Horticultural.****Selling by Weight.**

This subject came before the late Horticultural meeting at New Orleans, and the selling of fruit by weight was advocated at some length by influential members. Every year barrels, baskets and boxes appear to be shrinking and losing their original dimensions. It is a notorious fact that the basket of peaches of to-day, is a most uncertain quantity and the average buyer does not know how much he is getting. Selling by weight would destroy the swindling spirit manifested in these uncertain and deceptive packages. In the states of California, Nebraska and elsewhere where all such commodities are sold by weight, the correct system is pursued. The New York State Legislature, impressed with this idea, have a bill before them to correct the evils complained of, and to protect the public against the deceptive and fraudulent packages. The New York Legislative bill has outlined the legal barrel and the legal basket, and other states will doubtless follow with equal measures until the selling by weight will finally become the universal order of trading. In St. Louis, and other markets, we find every Spring, when the order trade sets in for potatoes and other goods in planting time, a new barrel is sprung on the market, holding 2 bushels and a peck, or less, and is used freely for regular packages. The man who confines his operations at this season to the regulation packages cannot do business in the face of this competition, and has to fall into line in the use of the bogus package. The market reports quote, per barrel, and the consumer finds, occasionally, kegs coming, when barrels were purchased and paid for.

**Apple Borer and Cabbage Worm.**

**EDITOR RURAL WORLD**—A few words from Benton county may be of interest to some of the many readers of your very valuable paper, which I take great interest in, especially the horticultural columns, as that is my principal avocation. Fruit prospects are pretty good at present. As far as I have noticed in my orchard about half the peach buds are killed, which is no detriment to a good crop of fruit. Have heard no complaint of damage to apples. My pears have nearly all died of blight, except a few dwarfs, and I have taken them to a low, gravelly bottom to try them. I have had a hard time with borers in my apple orchard and I believe I have found a plan that will work well in protecting the trees. My plan is this: [In April or May I take the dirt from the root of the tree as low as I can for roots, haul out all the borers I can find, then mound the earth up 5 or 6 inches to stand through the summer, and in September or October take the dirt away and I have a chance at the borers, and what cannot be found the sap sucker will generally get before spring.

I will give a plan for setting cabbage and other plants. Last season I was wonderfully bothered, and after it was too late for that season I was told of the plan, and I now give it to you if you think it worth a place in your columns. It is this: On a wooden hoe-handle nail on back and down over the eye a piece of board 4 by 6 inches for convenience, then dig from bottom and draw the dirt up to top and pat solid with the board, then set the plant midway of the hill and you have it. The worm being very clumsy he cannot crawl up, and, if he attempts to crawl down, to the bottom he will be likely to land.

G. F. K.

Bridgewater, Ark.

**To all Friends of Horticulture.**

The late meeting of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society in New Orleans was in every respect a great success. The large number of papers presented and the discussions thereon, were of the most practical character. In this respect we think it surpassed all meetings of the kind heretofore held in America. Our Volume of Transactions will be published as early in the summer as possible, and will embrace all of this valuable material. Our Society has no funds except as obtained from membership, the fee for which is two dollars yearly. There are thousands of fruit-growers and amateur horticulturists throughout the country who would find rich repayment for this small sum in the reading of our Report. The papers upon Strawberry Management alone being worth many times the cost of this volume to every strawberry grower in America; and in particular that of Prof. Forbes upon "The Insects Affecting the Strawberry," which was regarded by all who heard it as of inestimable importance to this great industry.

We ask all persons interested in the best horticultural methods, to at once remit the membership fee above named to either of the undersigned, and they will in due time receive our large and valuable volume.

PARKER EARLE, Pres., Cobden, Ill.  
W. H. RAGAN, Sec., Clayton, Ind.

**Seasonable Hints.**

When fruit trees are grown with root or other crops, it is well known that such root crops will not do without manure. In this operation the trees steal a little intended for the root crops. Hence trees so grown are very likely to have a green, nice color, in strong contrast with neglected trees in grass. It must not be forgotten that trees need as much food as any other crop and that there is no better way to feed them than by applying at this season on the surface: give them something fit only ditch cleanings. Pruning of fruit trees should be completed as soon as possible, and as a general thing the less pruning the better. In apple or pear trees, strong sprouts are apt to come out along the main branches of the trees. These are best cut out, as in time they take to themselves the food destined for the branches beyond, and in this way injure those branches. At other times a branch for some time bearing becomes weakened by some cause, in which case it is often a benefit to cut this off back to a vigorous sprout. This is particularly the case when bark gets what the gardeners call hide-bound. In this case the branches are bettered by slitting the bark longitudinally, or by cutting back to a young sprout aforesaid.

Some have found injury to the trees

from slitting hide bound bark. The writer practiced it for years on apple and pear trees, and always with excellent results. In pruning dwarf pears cut out the weaker branches where pruning is believed to be at all desirable, even to thinning out the spurs, rather than cut back the strongly vital wood which many do.

The grape is very apt, when trained on trellises, to get its bearing wood weakened. In this case it is always wise, in pruning, to watch for a chance to get a strong young branch from near the base as a renewal cane.

Manuring of grapes should be regulated by the nature of the soil. If it be damp—in most cases a bad condition for grape growing—stable manure in great quantities means diseased vines. In dry ground, it has a beneficial effect. Many persons of small places have grapes in damp ground, or can have none. They must take care to keep the roots near the surface; never crop the ground about them to destroy the small fibres, if it can be avoided; and even good may often follow, when the vines seem failing, to carefully follow up the roots, lift near the surface and encourage, as much as possible, those remaining there. Wood-ashes, bone-dust, and such like fertilizers are best for grape vines in low ground.

In the vegetable garden the work for March will for the most part consist of preparations for future operations, and particularly for dealing with the manure question. All those kinds that are grown for their leaves or stems, require an abundance of nitrogenous manures; and it is useless to attempt vegetable gardening without it. To this class belong cabbage, lettuce, spinach, etc. They do not require much manure of this character; in fact they are injured by it. It causes too great a growth of stem and leaf, and the earliness—great aim in vegetable growing—is injuriously affected.

Mineral manures, as good wood ashes, bone dust, etc., are much better for them. For vegetables requiring rich stable manure, it is best that they have it well rotted and decayed. Nothing has yet been found so well fitted for the purpose as old hot-bed dung; though to the smell no trace of "ammonia" remains in it.—*Lancaster Farmer*.

**Fruit Tree Culture.**

1. Instead of "trimming up" trees according to the old fashion, to make them long-legged and long-armed, trim them down, so as to make them even, snug and symmetrical.

2. Instead of manuring heavily in a small circle at the foot of the tree, spread the manure, if needed at all, broadcast over the whole surface, especially where the ends of the roots can get it.

3. Instead of spading a small circle about the stem, cultivate the whole surface broadcast.

4. Prefer a well pulverized, clean surface in an orchard, with a moderately rich soil, to heavy manuring and surface covered with a hard crust and weeds and grass.

5. Remember that it is better to set out ten trees with all the necessary care to make them live and flourish, than to set out a hundred trees and have them all die from carelessness.

6. Remember that tobacco is a poison, and will kill insects rapidly if properly applied to them, and is one of the best drugs for freeing fruit trees rapidly of small vermin.

7. Finally, do not neglect to set out as many fruit trees of different varieties as you possibly can. It will pay. If you have but a small farm put out the fewer number of trees but put as many as you can find space for. Larger farm, more trees. Fruit evaporators are comparatively inexpensive, they are very easily operated, and properly dried fruit is always saleable. If your farm is near a railroad you will be able to sell every bushel of fruit for city consumption that you may happen to raise, and you will realize satisfactory prices for it. By all means plant all the fruit trees that you may find room for, and raise all the fruit that you can coax your trees to bear—*Planter's Journal*.

**Defective Seeds.**

As farmers, gardeners, and florists are about preparing for next spring's planting, a little talk about defective seeds, and how far seedsmen are responsible, would be in season. There are many reasons why seedsmen cannot and should not guarantee seeds to grow. The condition of the soil—too dry or too wet—planted too deep or too shallow, etc., are defects the owners of the soil are unwilling to acknowledge as the causes of failure of seeds. And yet these are the most prolific causes, which would financially ruin any seedsmen who made an indiscriminate guarantee that seeds sold by him would germinate. Apart from this, there are an abundance of inducements to prompt a seedsmen to exact the utmost diligence to furnish the best quality of seeds. The prosperity of his business depends on this, and it is the good reputation the great seedsmen of the United States have attained, that such colossal fortunes have been made. But no seedsmen can risk guaranteeing the vitality of the seeds he sells.

But there is one thing all seed stores ought to do, and which is no more reasonable than that they should be compelled to do, and that is to be held responsible for the seeds being true to name and to be of the improved quality they represent to be. This may be a hardship in some cases, but it is so important that seedsmen should always know with whom they are dealing—and know them to be reliable men morally and financially. In olden times this was not so important, as there was but little advance in the improved quality of vegetables, flowers and field seeds. Now this question is the all important one, and a failure by wilfulness or carelessness, of a seedsmen, should be visited with the severest penalties.

Of late years there have been serious complaints, and justly too, of the failure of grass seeds to germinate. Much of this is caused by the changed manner in which grass seeds are harvested and threshed. The old fashioned way in which blue grass seed was gathered was with a large hand comb, with which the seeds were combed from the standing blue grass, deposited in a basket, and then spread in the sun to dry, and then packed for sale. Timothy was cut with a cradle, bound in bundles, and set up in ricks to bleach in dews and sun, preparatory to being threshed. In this way they were thoroughly dried, and in no danger of their vitality being destroyed by mold.

Formerly grass seeds are raised in much

larger fields, so that the owners could afford to procure the new-fangled machinery for harvesting and threshing. When the seed is ripe and before it is so dead ripe as to scatter from the head, it is cut with a header, and either hauled to the thresher or to the stack. In either case it is so damp that it heats in the stack or in bulk after threshed and cleaned. And no amount of care or precaution will prevent its vitality being seriously impaired. And a large amount of the failures of timothy, blue grass and clover to grow when sown are due to this cause. A farmer just beginning cannot avoid buying seed, but old farmers who get caught with poor commercial seeds of this kind are not to be pitied. They should raise their own. But while seedsmen cannot guarantee this class of seed, yet they should as far as possible discourage the present practice of wholesale flooding the market with defective seeds.—*Iowa State Register*.

**The Vegetable Garden.**

The old style of garden, laid out in squares to be dug and cultivated exclusively by hand, is becoming a thing of the past. The truck patch is now laid out in parallel rows or drills, ranging from two to three feet apart, and the cultivation in the greater part done by horse-power, as has been so frequently taught in the pages of this journal. The site should be the best obtainable with reference to soil, exposure and topographical features. The area should be large, and everything done upon liberal and practical principles. The seed should be sown in drills or rows so as to be adapted to horse culture—hand labor is the dearest of all, and should be avoided. The land, if circumstances will permit, should not be of less length than seventy-five yards, and may, with advantage, be extended to two hundred, according to the quantity of vegetables required. Long lands, where animal power is used, are much to be preferred to short fields, as much time is saved in turning; for example, plow team in a journey of eight hours, plowing land seventy-eight yards long, spends four hours and thirty-nine minutes on the headlands, whereas, were the furrows two hundred and seventy-four yards long, the time spent in turning would be but one hour and nineteen minutes. The tillage of the garden should be with the most approved labor-saving implements—wheel-hoes, for hand use; scarifiers and cultivators for horse; the seeds should be sown with hand-drills, and fertilizers of the guano class applied with similar apparatus, and thus, without interfering with the labor of the farm, be made to yield vegetables in profusion, when, if the spade and hoe be relied on, they are produced in stinted quantity.

The amateur gardener, and the expert as well, should make out a list of the varieties of vegetables he desires to have, and then lay off on paper a diagram of his garden, assigning certain rows to each sort. He can then readily calculate by reference to the following table the amount of seed he will require:

**QUANTITY OF EACH KIND OF VEGETABLE SEED TO SOW UPON 100 YARDS OF SINGLE ROWS.**

Asparagus.....	8 ounces.
Beans, Bush.....	3 quarts.
" Lima.....	3 pints.
" Pole.....	1 pint.
Beet.....	4 ounces.
Broccoli.....	1-2 ounce.
Brussels Sprouts.....	4 ounces.
Cabbage.....	1 ounce.
Carrot.....	3 ounces.
Cauliflower.....	1-2 ounce.
Celeri.....	3 ounces.
Collards.....	1-2 ounce.
Cress.....	4 ounces.
Cucumber.....	4 "
Egg Plant.....	1-2 ounce.
Endive.....	2 ounces.
Leek.....	2 "
Lettuce.....	2 "
Melon Water.....	2 "
Mustard.....	1 ounce.
Okras.....	12 "
Onion, (for large bulbs).....	2 "
Onion, (for sets).....	6 "
Parsley.....	2 "
Peas.....	3 quarts.
Pepper.....	1-2 ounce.
Pumpkin.....	2 ounces.
Radish.....	6 "
Rhubarb.....	4 "
Salsify.....	4 "
Squash.....	6 "
Tomato.....	1 ounce.
Turnips.....	3 ounces.

The thoughtful cultivator will supply himself with a surplus quantity of the seeds he designs to plant, to hold as a reserve for replantings, as dry weather, beating rains, and insect depredations often destroy the first sowings.—*Vicksburg (Miss.) Planter's Journal*.

**Complimentary.**

Green's *Fruit Grocer* of Rochester, New York, has this very pleasant reference to Gov. Colman, who has not yet returned from Texas, hence we have pleasure in presenting it here:

Col. Colman's *Rural World* comes as bright and clean in its new dress as a college boy at commencement—or rather as a Fruit Grower on his way to the New Orleans Horticultural Meeting. The Colonel is a wide awake, typical Western man, though born in the East. The reason "Old Time" is represented so often as bald headed, is partially owing to the eagerness of men like Mr. Colman to catch him by the forelock. In all promising enterprises Mr. Colman may be found in the front. At Rochester he led him unexpectedly into the office of Dr. Walter, his old schoolmate. "Here is a man with teeth to be extracted." The Doctor studied Colman's face a few moments and cried, "That's Colman." We left them relating their past experiences as boys in watermelon patches, etc. Col. Colman is an effective off-hand public speaker. As President of the Nursery-men's Association we expect he will make things lively at St. Louis next June.

The Cobden, Ill., tomato growers are making preparations for very extensive planting this season, probably in excess of last year's enormous acreage. The large growers are seemingly determined to drive the small growers out of the business by raising such immense crops of this fruit as to break down the market or control it. Timothy was cut with a cradle, bound in bundles, and set up in ricks to bleach in dews and sun, preparatory to being threshed. In this way they were thoroughly dried, and in no danger of their vitality being destroyed by mold.

Formerly fruit trees should be completed as soon as possible, and as a general thing the less pruning the better. In apple or pear trees, strong sprouts are apt to come out along the main branches of the trees. These are best cut out, as in time they take to themselves the food destined for the branches beyond, and in this way injure those branches. At other times a branch for some time bearing becomes weakened by some cause, in which case it is often a benefit to cut this off back to a vigorous sprout. This is particularly the case when bark gets what the gardeners call hide-bound. In this case the branches are bettered by slitting the bark longitudinally, or by cutting back to a young sprout aforesaid.

Some have found injury to the trees

**Seasonable Topics.**

"John, call the men together who are to begin packing plants and trees for shipment—I desire to talk with them." "You are all here I see. What I desire is to tell you on what my success as a nurseryman depends—it is this: I must send good plants and trees, true to name and packed in a way to reach the buyer as fresh as when dug. It will be of no avail to send good stock poorly packed. You will all be under the direction of a man who will do nothing but superintend your work. If any one of you has learned all there is to learn about packing, a farmer just beginning cannot avoid buying seed, but old farmers who get caught with poor commercial seeds of this kind are not to be pitied. They should raise their own. But while seedsmen cannot guarantee this class of seed, yet they should as far as possible discourage the present practice of wholesale flooding the market with defective seeds.—*Iowa State Register*.

**REMEMBER THIS.**

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well, when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in such complaints.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter or resident of a missionary district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malaria, chills, ague, &c., and intermittent fevers by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserably generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, a clear blood, and sweetest breath, health, and comfort.

In short, they cure all diseases of the Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Bright's Disease, \$300 will be paid for a case it does not help.

Each bottle bedfellow should be given to a sister, mother or daughter can be given to a brother, or to a friend by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them

**DON'T READ THIS!**

A. J. CHILD & CO.,  
209 Market Street, Saint Louis, Mo.

Are the only authorized Purchasing and Commission Agents of the Missouri State Grange and also of Southern Illinois, Arkansas, Kansas and Texas State Granges, at St. Louis, Mo.

Agents of Woods and Woods of Turners at wholesale prices.

All Consignments of Grain or Produce are sold for the benefit of consignees at highest prices, at regular commissions. No middlemen employed. Correspondence solicited.

A. J. CHILD & CO.

Fraternally,  
A. J. CHILD & CO.

Good Cheap Lands

In Audrain and Saline Co., Mo.

Good homes and farming lands in Northeastern Missouri, near the schools, cities and railroads, all denominations and first-class railroads to all competing markets, east, west, north and south, over competing lines, for which no bid need be made to exceed the tax-payer. Price Low and Terms Easy. Apply to JOHN P. CLARK & SON, Real Estate Agents, Mexico, Mo. Office established 25 years. Send for our papers and maps free. Mention this paper.

WHITMAN'S HORSE-POWERS.

Old Reliable.

**THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.**  
**COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.**

BY NORMAN J. COLMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

**ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.**

ADVERTISING: 25 cents per line of space; reduction on large or long time advertisements.

Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, 600 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.)

Readers of the RURAL WORLD, writing to or calling upon any one advertising in our columns, will do us a favor if they will say they saw the advertisement in this paper.

**PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.**

In reply to inquiries whether we will offer premiums for large clubs we will say that we have concluded to open a premium list in which our friends can make such offers as they like in poultry, hogs, pigs, implements, machines, nursery stock, and such articles as we have been in the habit offering in years past. Those wishing to add in extending the circulation of the RURAL WORLD should send us letters stating what they will give. We will keep list standing, giving name and post-office of donor and the article offered. Our subscribers can now go to work getting up clubs with the assurance that every large club maker will get a fine premium.

Mr. J. C. Witham, Perry, Ill., offers a trio Partridge Cochon Chickens for premium.

Chalmers D. Colman, Lakeside stock farm, St. Louis, Mo., offers one pure Jersey Bull calf, from deep milking strains.

L. W. Ashby, Calhoun, Henry Co., Mo., offers a fine Berkshire pig.

Ephrath Link, Greenville, Tenn., offers one bushel of Link's Hybrid cane seed.

Thos. D. Fox, Freeburg, St. Clair Co., Ill., offers as one premium one pair pure bred white Leghorn chickens and one setting of Brown Leghorn eggs.

And for another premium the same party offers one pair pure bred brown Leghorn chicks and one setting of white Leghorn eggs—all to be packed and shipped as directed.

Mr. H. V. Pugsley, Platteburg, Mo., offers a first class merino ram as a first premium.

Henry Schnell, Glasgow, Mo., offers 100 Cumberland Triumph, 1 doz. Manchester, 1 doz. Big Bob, and 1 doz. Jersey Queen Strawberry Plants, the receiver paying express charges.

Miss Alice Fisher, of Summerville, Peoria Co., Ill., offers for one of the premiums one setting of Pekin Duck eggs and one setting of Plymouth Rock eggs.

Iсаа F. Graves, of McKinney, Texas, will give a pure bred Essex pig, of either sex, to the first club of fifteen subscribers for the RURAL WORLD, from the counties of Grayson, Collin, or Dallas, in the State of Texas.

**ST. LOUIS** shipped to foreign markets during 1882 nearly a million barrels of flour. For an inland city this is a big showing for one year.

A REPORT by telegraph to the Austin (Texas) Statesman, from Bell county, says the sheep men have lost a good many lambs during recent heavy storms.

H. V. PUGSLEY will hold a public shearing of his Merino sheep at Plattsburg, Mo., on Monday, April 2d. All interested are invited to attend.

**AFTER** an absence of two weeks, travelling in Texas and Mexico, Col. Colman has returned, improved in health by his trip.

WE HAVE lately sent to those who ordered them a large number of scales and wish to know whether they give satisfaction. Will those who have received them say?

SINCE our advertising columns went to press, W. M. Klyce, Paris, Texas, requests us to change the price of his Osage Orange seed to \$4.00 per bushel, in place of \$6.00. Mr. Klyce is a good man, his seed of the best.

AFTER their advertisement had gone to press we received orders from D. I. Bushnell & Co., St. Louis, to put the price of Osage Orange seed at \$3.25 per bushel. Readers will please note this when reading the advertisement.

THE fluctuations of the weather afford the speculators in all the leading grain markets an opportunity of buying or bearing, as it is cold or mild. If cold, the wheat is going to be short; if fine, abundant, and so on to the end of the gambling chapter.

ON SUNDAY morning last the weather was warm and pleasant as spring, the wind however was high and the dust insufferable. Before Monday morning all had changed and the ground was covered with sleet and the thermometer had fallen fifty degrees.

D. W. MCQUITTY, of Rocheport, Mo., has just purchased five fine ewes from Vermont of the "Rich" stock at a cost of \$533. They are bred "Bunker" and "Rip Van Winkle," some of the finest rams in that state. He reports his sheep looking finely, lambs coming freely and both large and strong.

THE largest corn crop ever grown in the United States was that of 1880, 1,717,434,543 bushels, and last year (1882) was the next largest, 1,624,917,800 bushels. In reviewing the product of each State for 1882 we find Illinois credited with the largest corn crop, 52,302,900 bushels, Indiana, 45,461,800; Ohio, 45,453,600; Minnesota, 37,030,500, and after that in the order named—California, Michigan, Kansas, and Missouri which

has 27,538,600 bushels to her credit. The list steadily declines until we reach the last, Florida, which has 600 bushels to her credit. Louisiana shows a total of 7,000 bushels, while Massachusetts has only 20,100.

REPORTS to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture from local correspondents in the various counties in the State indicate that both winter wheat and rye are in very good condition and promise well. The acreage has been reduced about 20 per cent. from 1882, owing to the dry weather last fall. A much smaller per cent. of wheat area was winter-killed than was supposed one month ago. Fair wheat weather from now on will secure an abundant harvest. Farm animals came out of the winter in good condition, no epidemic diseases among live stock being reported. Indications now point to an unusually large acreage of corn this year. The loss in the wheat area will be made up by an increased acreage of corn.

**GOOD ADVICE TO THE SOUTH.**

The various cotton receivers in St. Louis recently united in publishing a circular to southern planters that was full of good advice, and replete with timely and sensible suggestions. The paper showed that cotton was getting cheaper every year, leaving less to the cultivator, who was steadily growing poorer, while other crops were steadily averaging better prices than formerly. The reader was led step by step to see that his salvation was in a diversity of crops—more food products and less cotton. A good portion of the South has fine farming lands on which can profitably be grown many other products than cotton. It certainly should not require any argument to prove to southern farmers that it was more profitable to them to grow 4,000,000 bales cotton at 15 cents a pound than 6,000,000 bales at 10 cents a pound. However, advice like that in the circular recently scattered broad cast in the South, was given in a similar way years ago, and strange as it may seem resulted in increasing the evils it sought to diminish.

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**COLUMBIA IS GLAD.**

The State University and community of Columbia in general were thrown into an outburst of hearty and wholesome rejoicing the moment the telegraph announced the passage by the House of Representatives of the bill appropriating a solid one hundred thousand dollars to the rebuilding and enlarging of the main building of the State University, which for some forty odd years has stood as a landmark of education, and on which the sympathies and good wishes of all enlightened and progressive minds of the state have been concentrated these many years past.

In fullness of time the Legislature has taken the front row of the tidal wave sweeping so universally over the entire country, and every lover of higher education will agree to a vote of three cheers for every member both of the Senate and the House, who voted "aye" on this issue.

When the glad tidings reached the University about noon on Wednesday last, it spread like wildfire from mouth to mouth, and from room to room, and when the noon bell struck, the cheers of rejoicing were heard in all directions.

The citizens and business men of the town joined heartily in the chorus. It was a jubilee, sure. The evening and early night was brilliantly illuminated by a huge bonfire in the centre of the town around which the rejoicing students gave vent to their joy. The immense crowd eventually formed into column, and, headed by martial music, marched to the residence of the president of the University.

Dr. Laws received the serenading party in his usual graceful manner, and in a few words, well and happily put, roused the enthusiasm of those present to the wildest expressions of delight. Col. Switzler followed him with a most appropriate and telling oration, which

was as kindly received and applauded. From thence the serenading party proceeded to the residence of Major Rollins, the guardian knight of the University. Ill-health, however, prevented the honored veteran's addressing the admiring multitude, especially at so late an hour.

The chapel exercises of the following morning were of a most entertaining and interesting character, when short, but entertaining little speeches were made by members of the faculty—some humorous, but all to the point and entertaining; and good cheer and gladness ruled the day, set apart, by the way, as a general holiday.

The Faculty rejoiced, the citizens rejoiced, and the students were glad; and when the bill is signed by the Governor, the University corps of cadets propose to fire a salute of 100 guns as a signal of the triumph of education over ignorance, and the commencement of larger and better educational facilities at the University of Missouri and its Agricultural College.

**THE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MEN.**

The live stock commission men of St. Louis, having been on the rampage for the past two weeks. A Pullman sleeper was placed at their disposal, and free transportation granted to it and the party within it—a courtesy extended to I. N. McBeth, the General Live Stock Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and its leased lines. The party was got up and headed by Col. Isaac H. Knox, the able and popular President of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, and consisted of, besides himself, I. N. McBeth, General Live Stock Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; Col. L. D. Voak, General Live Stock Agent of the Missouri Pacific and the Gould Southwestern System; W. S. Buell, of Hunter, Evans & Co.; Samuel Sealing, of Sealing & Tamplin; J. C. Campbell, of Campbell, Lancaster & Co.; C. C. Daly, of Daly, Miller & Co.; C. M. Keys, of C. M. Keys & Co.; W. W. Jarvis, of Little, Jarvis & Co.; W. D. Faris, of Rives, Faris & Co.; R. M. Scruggs, of Irons, Cassidy & Co.; N. T. Jackson, of Metcalf, Moore & Co.; J. G. Cash, of Cash, Stewart & Co.; G. H. Goddard, L. Knox, Norman J. Colman, all of St. Louis; Harvey Salmon and Geo. M. Casey, of Clinton, Mo.; W. H. Bryan and E. Wilcox, of Nevada, Mo.; W. Atchison, of Plattsburg, Mo.; R. M. Kernes, of Milan, Mo.

The party set out on the night of the 4th of March, and returned on the 18th of March, being absent two weeks, travelling nearly four thousand miles, without meeting with a single accident, or having even a delay on running time, which speaks well for the management of the Missouri Pacific and its leased lines.

The objective point at the outset was Fort Worth, Tex., which was reached on the morning of the 6th of March. This thriving young city was filled with stock-raising from various parts of the State, who had come, as our party had, to attend the annual convention of the Northwestern Texas Stock-Raiser's Association. Not half of those who had come were able to attend the meeting, the Court House being inadequate to furnish them even standing room. The Convention lasted three days, and was said to be the most important and useful one yet held—it being the seventh annual meeting. On the second day, Col. Norman J. Colman delivered an address on the

**FUTURE OF THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.**

On the same day the special cars from St. Louis and Chicago, well filled with visitors, took an excursion, by special invitation, to Wichita Falls, over the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad, and found a city but a few months old, containing a population of several hundred, many living in tents, because houses could not be obtained. The Convention closed on the third day, and was followed by a grand banquet and ball. The citizens of Fort Worth are entitled to great credit for their efforts to provide for so large a number of visitors. They did all it was possible for them to do to make their stay a pleasant one. To our friends S. W. Lomax and A. M. Britton are we especially indebted for their hospitalities and many courtesies. Mr. Colman was again invited, by the President, Col. I. S. Carter, to address the association at its next annual meeting at Dallas, on the first Tuesday after the second Monday of March next.

Another writing from a distant point in the same county says:

The recent warm weather started vegetation, causing everything to assume a spring-like appearance; but, being followed so suddenly by the present severe cold, great injury has been done to the wheat crop. A tour through this great wheat-growing section, with information gathered from principal farmers, shows that it has been considerably winter-killed. Large portions appear entirely dead.

And yet another from Macon county gives similar information:

It is generally conceded in this section by farmers and citizens who yesterday and to-day examined the fields that fully 30, if not 50, per cent. of the winter wheat is beyond hope of redemption. The frequent cold spells have done the work.

Wheat on high grounds is nearly all gone, while that in low or wet land is in fair condition. Many of those who contend that the wheat was all right, now admit that the outlook is dark, and now predict less than half a crop. Much of the wheat land will be plowed up and sown in oats or planted in corn.

We have the same weather to report generally in this latitude, with all probability the same results.

**OUR BOOK TABLE.**

**THE COMPLETE POULTRY BOOK,** by C. Thorne, Associate Editor of the Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio.

The journal just named has placed upon our book table the Complete Poultry Book, handsomely bound in cloth. The work supplies a long-felt want. It is sufficiently cheap to be within the reach of all. It is profusely illustrated, not only with true delineations of the various breeds of domestic poultry, but also those of the appliances necessary for success in poultry breeding, and it is full of good advice. From a somewhat hasty perusal we are satisfied that it has many merits, and we hesitate not to recommend it to the readers of the RURAL WORLD. Bound in cloth, price \$1.00; paper covers, 30 cents only.

**SCIENCE IN FARMING,** by R. S. Thompson. Published by The Farmers' Advance, Springfield, Ohio. Price, \$1.00.

Chapter 1. The definitions are concise and not difficult to understand. The conclusions arrived at are complete and incontrovertible. There is science in farming, and he that understands it and practices its teachings will always be in advance of his fellow who lacks this knowledge.

We see no difficulty in comprehending

the contents of the 2nd chapter. They are terse and to the point.

Chapter 3 is brim-full of hints and facts of great value to the practical farmer and fruit grower.

Had we space we might thus go on to the end of chapter 11. We do not consider the library of any farmer complete without this little book. It is really fascinating and invites to study.

**TRUCK FARMING IN THE SOUTH,** by Dr. A. Oemler, Orange, Judd Co., New York.

Vegetable growing for northern markets has become a profitable industry for the South. As facilities for transportation increase so will also the demand for fresh vegetables to prolong their season in the North. The question of, which kind of vegetables can best endure transportation is a serious one. Undoubtedly fresh vegetables are not only better relished than stale ones, but are also more wholesome. Almost all the vegetables named and commented on are the proper sorts to grow, but they should be brought to the northern market in refrigerator cars. The author is, beyond dispute, a practical gardener, and the hints he offers are well worth perusal and attention. Price, \$1.50, in cloth binding.

**COLORADO AS AN AGRICULTURAL STATE.**—Orange, Judd Co., have laid upon our book table a little volume of the above title. There are thousands who, on account of health or for other reasons, seek to make a new home in Colorado. If such persons have been trained as farmers in the older states and are desirous of making a livelihood by farming, they get some valuable hints in this book. A significant one is this that "their old experiences will not serve them in this new State." They must begin anew and learn. Truthfully the author remarks, as compared with Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska or Minnesota, Colorado is not an agricultural State. From a limited personal experience, and from reliable data, we agree with him. Yet those who will or must go there should possess this little work.

**GLADENING FOR YOUNG AND OLD.**—Orange, Judd Co., have placed upon our book table a little work by Joseph Harris, M. S. entitled "Gardening for Young and Old." It appears to be well adapted for the inexperienced and by such can be read with profit. We would advise, however, not to take all its statements as practicable; for instance—the growing of Kohlrabi as a field crop for stock.

Cloth, 12mo., price, postpaid, \$1.25.

**Notes—Correspondence.**

—We are having fine weather in this, Howell Co., Mo., now, and oat sowing is the order of the day. Wheat is looking as though getting new life. A new railroad through our county has given an impetus to business of all kinds, particularly that of real estate. But we have plenty of homes for all—PETTIT.

—Can you give us the address of "A Farmer for Profit," in RURAL WORLD of June 1st, 1882, writing on the Stock Pea of Mo. One of our readers is anxious to try the Mo. Pea.—YOR..... Will a farmer for profit please answer? We cannot tell you all about it.

—Please tell your correspondents that here in Howell Co. Mo., we are free from malaria, have good lands, good water, good folks, good everything, indeed. That we live, energetic, go-ahead, "get up and git" men and well Christian men; for all such, there is plenty of land, good and cheap.—D. S. P.

—Can you or any of your readers tell me whether any of the commercial fertilizers can be put on winter wheat in the spring, so as to produce good results? The wheat is sowed broadcast on yellow clay. I have no barn yard manure to use this spring and I want to improve a thin piece of wheat. By giving me the above information you will greatly oblige.

In another year I can accomplish my object with clover, but I want something to benefit the present crop.—J. R. E. Florissant, Mich.—Address A. A. B. Mayer, St. Louis, for circular of his fertilizers.

—Will you give us the names of responsible commission men or grocers living

March 22, 1883.

## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

5

twenty-four hours—after the first symptoms are discovered that death closes the scene long before medicine has time to act. In order, therefore, to arrest the progress of this incurable disease, the owner must devote his attention to the best means of prevention. Experience has proven that the full, fat, vigorous one, two, and three year old steers, especially those of the herd which have suddenly put on flesh, are the usual victims. It is therefore important if you have been feeding high that you should restrict the diet. Each subject should have a dose of epsom salts from ten to sixteen ounces, varying in proportion to the age and size of the animal. To each dose may be added from one to two drams of ginger. All of which should be dissolved in one pint of hot water. After the cathartic has had the desired effect half-ounce doses of saltpeter may be given to each one every night for one or two weeks. A seton may be inserted in the dewlap of each subject, and if they have been running on low, swampy, undrained land, you should lose no time in having them removed to a higher and drier locality. You should also be particular not to feed fodder that has been cut on low, swampy land, nor should you allow the healthy stock to run in yards or pastures where the disease has been known to exist. When any one of the steers manifests the slightest symptoms of indisposition he should be separated from the others of the herd, and in case of death the body of the victim should be burned or buried deep in the ground forthwith.—*Inter Ocean.*

### Cattle on the Track.

Few people have any idea of the losses to railroad companies by cattle on the track. The aggregate is something enormous, and must eventuate in something being done to prevent them. It is not the value of the cattle alone but the destruction of property and the loss of life that have to be considered. The following summary of the "Railroad Gazette" report of accidents that occurred from this cause in October last is, to say the least, suggestive.

On the Rio Grande and Pecos Valley road, a construction train ran over a cow, throwing five cars from the track.

A passenger train on the Mont Alto road, Pa., ran over a cow; one car was upset; injuring nine passengers, four of them seriously.

A passenger train on the Midland North Carolina road ran over a cow, throwing off several cars and injuring a brakeman.

The Chesapeake and Ohio road, a freight train ran into some cattle, throwing the engine and several cars down a bank. The engineer and fireman were continually in pain when in motion.

the foot stands. This angle should be about fifty degrees. If the obliquity is greater, or if, in other words, the angle be less than fifty degrees, a portion of the crust round the toe only and on the ground surface should be removed. Should the obliquity be correct, and there is a superabundance of crust, it should be removed by rasping and judicious, even paring from toe to heel. When too great an obliquity exists, it is owing to the heels having been pared or rasped more than the toe. Very few horses require any of the horn removed beyond what is done in fitting the shoe; the more horn there is below the sensitive parts, the less mischief nails do. By leaving sufficient horn, the nails are far removed from the sensitive laminae to cause mischief; for if the nail approaches it, the horn which becomes displaced, presses upon the laminae and causes considerable pain on a membrane so highly sensitive. When the fitting of the shoe is completed, it may be made sufficiently warm to make for itself a seating or bed, so as to insure the foot and the shoe having two planes as near as can be obtained. This can be done without destroying the texture of the adjacent horn. The crust which is thus removed, and by the previous operation of fitting the shoe, is generally found sufficient in working horses to reduce the foot of a healthy size. The outer wall should under no pretence be rasped, the clinch should be simply knocked down, and not let into the crust by making a line with the rasp. Should any portion of horn project after the shoe is applied, it should on no account be rasped away, but left. If this is strictly adhered to, the hoof will not become brittle or split, and a shoe rarely, if ever, lost. The sole of the foot should be pared very little, and only so much as to prevent bruising by the shoe; nor should the frog be trimmed, unless very ragged, and the ragged portions likely to collect and retain dirt and moisture; then the dead portions only should be cut off; but when a frog is not interfered with, but allowed to receive a due amount of pressure, it will be found fully developed in a short space of time. To recapitulate:—Allow no paring or rasping that is not absolutely necessary; have plenty of horn left in which to drive the nails; use only small nails; do not allow them to be driven higher than three quarters of an inch, and have no penurious to go to the trouble and expense of adopting these simple rules. Perhaps we are unjust—that they really do not comprehend the importance of giving more attention to hygienic and dietary management of the mare and her offspring, but one would naturally expect that humanity and common sense should dictate otherwise. The broodmare, during the period of gestation is sadly abused; her food consists solely of hay, which generally is of an inferior quality, and we must not forget that she has not only herself to sustain on this impoverished diet, but also the growth of fetus in utero. Hay contains comparatively but little of the elements of nutrition; consequently a great quantity has to be daily consumed in order to supply the necessary demands of the system. This method of feeding not only deprives the mother and fetus of the necessary sustenance, but also causes undue pressure on the fetus, which no doubt interferes more or less with its proper development. With this kind of food the mare is compelled to work from sunrise to sunset, never receiving one atom of grain; and yet we wonder why our colts are not better developed. The unduly exposure to which the mare is frequently subject is perhaps much better for her health than when kept in unventilated stables, with the air impregnated with the foul emanations from the accumulation of filth. From such utter disregard of the laws that govern health, how can it be reasonably expected to raise anything but a puny, ill-developed progeny.—*United States Vet. Journal.*

It is all nonsense to think that the extra feed expended on the mare during gestation, and while she is sucking her colt, and the colt after it has been weaned, is an unnecessary expense. We can assure our readers that the comparatively trifling expense of the extra feeding of the mare during gestation, and the colt after being weaned, will be fully realized in the future development and consequent value of the animal, by the time it reaches the age of maturity. But, alas, the majority of our husbandmen are too penurious to go to the trouble and expense of adopting these simple rules. Perhaps we are unjust—that they really do not comprehend the importance of giving more attention to hygienic and dietary management of the mare and her offspring, but one would naturally expect that humanity and common sense should dictate otherwise. The broodmare, during the period of gestation is sadly abused; her food consists solely of hay, which generally is of an inferior quality, and we must not forget that she has not only herself to sustain on this impoverished diet, but also the growth of fetus in utero. Hay contains comparatively but little of the elements of nutrition; consequently a great quantity has to be daily consumed in order to supply the necessary demands of the system. This method of feeding not only deprives the mother and fetus of the necessary sustenance, but also causes undue pressure on the fetus, which no doubt interferes more or less with its proper development. With this kind of food the mare is compelled to work from sunrise to sunset, never receiving one atom of grain; and yet we wonder why our colts are not better developed. The unduly exposure to which the mare is frequently subject is perhaps much better for her health than when kept in unventilated stables, with the air impregnated with the foul emanations from the accumulation of filth. From such utter disregard of the laws that govern health, how can it be reasonably expected to raise anything but a puny, ill-developed progeny.—*United States Vet. Journal.*

CHENAULT TODD, Fayette, Howard Co., Mo., breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep and Poland-China Hogs. Sharon's Geneva 10407 S. H. R., at the head of herd.

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COLTS, FILLIES and GELDINGS,

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W. H. & THOS. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., breeders of Short-Horn cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

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The Standard Bred Trotting Stallions,

MONITOR (1872) foaled 1877, color black, 16 hands high, he by Merchant (599), by Alexander's Bremen (4), from the great trotting mare, Mrs. King's Clef (1), dam, Trenor by Trojan (12), by Flying Cloud (134), by Mr. Black Hawk (5), Flying Cloud's dam by Andrew Jackson (4), Trojan's dam by Abdallah (1), the sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian (10), and

SETH WARNER, JR. (2213) foaled 1880, chestnut, white, by Sir Wm. W. Warner (14), from Mrs. King's Clef (1), dam, Trenor by Trojan (12), by Flying Cloud (134), by Mr. Black Hawk (5), Flying Cloud's dam by Andrew Jackson (4), Trojan's dam by Abdallah (1), the sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian (10), and

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March 22, 1883.

**The Home Circle.****SCOURGED.**

Not upon those who bear the world's keen

sensures—

Who walk, unpitied, 'neath its frowns and

gloom—

Nor who they hear but cold, contemning

laughter,

Falls the full curse of sin. They know their

doom.

But they who, from dear eyes all smiling—

trusting—

Shrink with Remorse forever as their guest—

Who, undetected, trail some dead thing by

them—

These know the bitterness of sin's unrest.

To whom the sunshine, as the shade, is haun-

ted

With madiving memories and racking crea-

tions—

Who from the wall, handwritten, shrink af-

frighted—

These know how hard sin's burden is to

bear.

Full well, although no conscious voice ac-

cuses.

They know the seal upon their brows is set;

They know their unclean hands build fierce

altars—

Life's cup, for them, holds only stern re-

gret.

IDYLL.

March, 1883.

**"IS IT TRUE?"****The following from the pen of Sedalia's favorite poet, "May Myrtle," is not only excellent poetry, but eminently practical advice as well, and appeals directly to the conscience of any one who stoops to hear a slanderous whisper. "May Myrtle" is a writer of fine poems and forcible prose, and has been chosen poet of the Missouri Press Association, which meets at Carthage next May.****IDYLL.**When you hear an evil whisper,  
Like the frost-wind biting through,  
Stop, and think—you have a sister—  
Ask this question, Is it true?If the evil tongue shall stifle  
All remorse and cry "they say,"  
Ask with scorn if 'tis a trifle  
Thus to steal a name away?Stand upon your manhood's honor,  
Let the truth fall like the dew,  
But when evil slander whispers,  
Sternly question, Is it true?Question and demand—not answer,  
Merely—but the proof without a flaw;  
Think of sister, wife, and mother,  
And apply this righteous law.Evil hearts, like poison marshes,  
Breed mismas in the air,  
Do not listen to their mouthings,  
You have loved ones; so, before!There are those who strike in darkness;  
Blows which pierce the pure heart through;  
Stop the mouth of black-faced scandal,  
By demanding, Is it true?

—May Myrtle.

**A Farmer's Wits Talks.**

Dear readers, I see in the last issue of the RURAL WORLD an essay on the blues. I agree with Daisy Dell when she says, it seems to be hereditary, for it does seem to run in some families, but my opinion on the subject is, if they all had the work to employ their minds as I have, and when through with their work, sit down and take the RURAL to see what some one says about chicken raising and the best kind of fowls to keep, I don't think their would be any time for the blues. Daisy Dell, I have long admired you as a writer, also Idyll. I was just reading in one of the back numbers the description she gives of herself; now what an idea! As though she could make us believe that one that writes as she does, was such a terrible looking creature as she pictures herself to be. Perhaps she is deaf, but as smart a woman as I ever saw was one that had been deaf since childhood; she, also, pays strict attention to the movements of the lips, and no close observer could tell she was deaf at all. But as her visitor said she writes so sad, I don't agree with her when she always looks on the dark side of every thing, she may not look so well to herself, but we all admire her as a writer and hope she will continue to write, regardless of that noisy boy and hungry husband. I admire the lines written by Schoolma'am, also sympathize with her in her loss.

As this is my first attempt at writing perhaps I won't gain admittance.

**A FARMER'S WIFE.**

Cowden, March 6th.

A farmer's wife is always welcome to the Home Circle, be it her first letter or not. Come again.

**Letter From Nina.**

Spring has arrived. I hope my readers are duly impressed with the announcement of this fact.

Idyll, the Doctor returns his thanks for your favorable comments. He says, if Idyll didn't write such good poetry, he would be in favor of her writing prose all the time; but as it is, he finds it hard to say which she does the better.

I am not disputing with him about the new year, at present. I am silenced if not convinced, on that subject, since yourself and Frank so heartlessly endorsed his side of the question. But there is another subject on which we cannot agree, now!

I say spring begins with the first of March, and that it has already come; while he stoically declares that it does not begin until the twenty-first of March, and refers me to the almanac, in proof of his assertion. But I scorn to consult the almanac to see when spring begins. I would as soon consult a dictionary to locate the fourth of July.

The signs of the times all declare that spring has come. The blue birds have already proclaimed it, and the wrens and peewees have selected the site and laid the corner-stone of their new summer residences; while the crows have already held several indignation meetings, on account of the farmers delay in corn-planting. "The time of the singing of birds has come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land."

All the prognostications point to an early season this year. February was a cold month, except the last few days, and it is said that "All the months in the year curse a fair February." And although March came in like a lamb, he has manifested some leonine characteristics since his advent, which may prevent his making an unfavorable exit.

"When March blows his horn  
Its good for hay and corn,"

is another comfortable assurance, and Easter Sunday comes several weeks earlier than common.

It is feared that the early sown wheat in this locality is badly injured by the Hessian fly, and the peach crop will probably be a total failure; but even this we can endure with patience, for the long, cold winter is over at last, and spring is here. Even while we were soberly discussing the subject of "winter evening amusements," behold the winter evenings have vanished, the days grown longer and longer, and spring has come. Garden-making, fruit-canning and spring house-cleaning will soon be the all-absorbing topic for discussion. Now!

Bon Ami, I assure you I have not changed my mind at all on the subject of giving "taffy" to children, provided it is only given to children. I think you have the best of it in your discussion with the "great discoverer."

Paulus has a lady admirer in our vicinity. She fell in love with his article on Byron.

We look in vain for the friendly appearance of Visitor at the Circle. We will be不由衷 some more ravellings for our benefit?

And Idyll, we miss thee too frequently from our weekly gatherings; pray come more frequently with your chatty letters, and "drop into poetry" as often as possible.

Have Lloyd Guyot, Walnut, Uncle John, Alberta and Aurora forsaken us quite? Rachel Dorset, Rosa, and many of our other writers, both old and new, would be cordially welcomed to our Circle again.

NINA.

**Scrap's, From Idyll.**

Our editor seems to be somewhat "unsettled" as to the meaning of Bon Ami's growing devotion to "Idyll's interests." Bon having succeeded in surprising D. W. H., should turn his attention to the editorial chair. Emerson says, "It is not from excellence of any kind that we are to look for disparagement of excellence of any other kind." This, I suppose, accounts for the cordial feeling existing between Bon Ami and myself. We are each so absorbed in admiring our own excellencies as to fail to discern anything wrong in the other. However, for our editor's peace of mind, I will state that the "advantage of years" is on my side, and it is very commendable in Bon to express admiration for a woman who has outlived all possible claims to youth and beauty. I regret, however, that Bon Ami objected so strongly to my gathering up those "glimmering gleams," as they would now be quite serviceable in making up "robes" of practical value for distribution among those sweet cherubs in Texas. Kiss the babies for me, Bon; and accept thanks for your zeal.

Ross Autumn, your "training childress" in No. 10, reminds me of a remark our minister made in a recent sermon on the duties of parents. He said he used to know just how children should be governed, and was prolific of advice on the subject; but since his own little ones began to get out of the cradle, he had been troubled with misgivings, and had a lurking suspicion that he had better await developments at home before setting others right. I have a bachelor brother, who, seeing my gray-eyed nursling less than once a year, knows just what course to pursue in his management; while I, studying the possible and the probable in his nature for ten years, confess myself balked and baffled at every turn. If Rosa has patience, gentleness and wisdom, and her children have inherited these admirable qualities, she hardly realizes the magnitude of the task one undertakes in dealing with children who, like some vines, utterly refuse to be trained, and in fact, are much more effective and beautiful when allowed to spread and climb with impunity.

On a recent trip by a representative of this paper to the city of Haverhill, Mass., a most important incident occurred, which cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to all, and especially to our lady readers. The newspaper man met a lady a trifle past middle age with luxuriant white hair that contrasted strikingly with piercing black eyes. She possessed a straight, full habit, womanly, but commanding, combined with manners wholly lady-like, and yet pronounced. Any acute judge of human nature could see at once that he was in the presence of an unusual personage—one destined to accomplish more than most of her sex, and to exert an influence far-reaching in its power. This lady was Mrs. M. W. Wingate. Almost from childhood she has taken a special interest in the bodily troubles of her sex and has probably been more successful in relieving suffering and saving lives than any other woman in America. Indeed, she seems to have been to women what Florence Nightingale and Dorothy Dix were to the suffering soldiers. The instances of women who were in the greatest agony and apparently beyond the reach of human aid, that she has restored to health and happiness, are almost innumerable, and it was only natural that the scribe should become specially interested and wish to converse with her more in detail.

How long have you been engaged in the practice of medicine Mrs. Wingate?"

"For more than 25 years."

"A long time certainly. How did you happen to enter the field at that early day when women in the professions were scarcely known?"

"I think I must have inherited it from my Father, Professor J. C. Wood, of Harvard college. He was eminent in his profession, a hard worker and equally earnest in his recreations. He hunted considerably and I remember when only nine years old I used to dissect the birds and animals he had killed. I felt infatuated with medical science, even then, and the infatuation has continued up to the present time."

"And did you begin your studies so early in life?"

"I can hardly say when I began, for I can not remember when I did not read medical literature. You would scarcely believe it, but I was a slender girl and did not weigh over 120 pounds but I used to sit up night after night until 2 o'clock in the morning poring over my studies and never dreaming of the flight of time. It seemed as though calls for my attendance on the sick always came unsolicited. I certainly cannot fix the date when I first began practicing. Of course most of my patients were women, and the natural sympathy I felt for my sex has increased during all these years where I have been brought so closely in contact with them and have learned to anticipate their needs and sympathize with their sufferings.

After the opening of the Boston Medical College I appeared before the faculty; passed examination and received a diploma. I had practiced for years previous to that time but thought it desirable to receive another diploma, which I did without any effort."

"Your experience with the many and serious diseases of woman having been so extensive must also be valuable? Can you give me some facts regarding them?"

Rev. G. A. Watson, we are very sure that you possess the requisite learning and practical wisdom, the courtesy and frank manliness to become the critic of the Circle. We will all "sit at your feet and learn wisdom," and I, for one, shall very gratefully see any error in my own composition pointed out. Will you write me a letter? I shall be glad to hear from you.

IDYLL.

**The Chain.**

The Deity is one end of this chain and the original state of matter the other. Let us commence at the little end. We cannot conceive of anything farther removed from Deity than original or inorganic matter—rock and common earth—which is disintegrated rock.

Now, the second manifest department is the vegetable, or the lowest form of organic matter. There is a link which connects these two, and partaking so much of the nature of both that even the sage has to apply his scientific tests to decide whether they are plants or inorganic substances. The mould upon the ground, which is produced by a single damp night, frog-stools, mushrooms, etc., are all classed as plants under the general genus fungi. Of course, they came from seed previously deposited. Some

species of mosses are so little removed from common earth, that the casual observer always regards them such. Then there are objects partaking of the nature of inorganic matter, and yet linking it on to the vegetable world. Fungi and lichen form our first link.

The vegetable is linked on to the lower order of animal life. Who, on first sight, would suppose the sponge an animal, conforming in its habits and performing all the functions of animal life? It is oviparous. The little eggs are committed to the mercy of the waves by the mother-sponge; they attach themselves to the first objects they touch, and here they attain their growth and carry on the work of procreation. The roe-ster, the sea-pen, and the hydra are so closely allied to sea plants, that only a scientific test could determine whether they were plant or animal. On trial, they, in respiration, consume oxygen and give off carbon, whereas every plant consumes carbon and gives off oxygen: Hence, the plants in form are animals in nature. I might mention other examples, but this is quite sufficient for our purpose. I deem it unnecessary for me to trace the gradations from the lower to the higher orders of the inhabitants of the waters. We will consider ourselves as introduced to all, and will try to find some alliance—some creature that links to their neighbor on the land. Just here let us also agree to pass by the insect and reptile tribes, as they are—many of them amphibious and they inhabit both land and water. The links are so apparent and so numerous that any one can readily call them to mind. Then for the link, The mermaid (half woman and half fish) won't do, for it is only a fabulous or imaginary creature, P. T. Barnum to the contrary notwithstanding. I suppose all are familiar with Barnum's mermaid humbug. The pterydactyle, one of the creatures of comparative anatomy, now defunct, would fill the bill. This creature is graphically described as a blend of Milton. But to deal with facts as they now are, we find flying fish, which though fish in shape, practice the habits of birds. This, then, forms our third link and brings us up to the chain of the bird creation. How will we get over the quadruped or beast? We find an easy transition in the various species of bat. They have hides and hair, ears, teeth and eyes like the beast; yet, all their habits and means of locomotion are like that of the birds. Say, yourself, is the bat a beast or a bird? It is our fourth link.

**TO BE CONTINUED.****A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE.**

What a Lady of Great Prominence Has to Say About Her Sex.

(Boston Globe.)

On a recent trip by a representative of this paper to the city of Haverhill, Mass., a most important incident occurred, which cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to all, and especially to our lady readers. The newspaper man met a lady a trifle past middle age with luxuriant white hair that contrasted strikingly with piercing black eyes. She possessed a straight, full habit, womanly, but commanding, combined with manners wholly lady-like, and yet pronounced. Any acute judge of human nature could see at once that he was in the presence of an unusual personage—one destined to accomplish more than most of her sex, and to exert an influence far-reaching in its power.

This lady was Mrs. M. W. Wingate.

Almost from childhood she has taken a special interest in the bodily troubles of her sex and has probably been more successful in relieving suffering and saving lives than any other woman in America. Indeed, she seems to have been to women what Florence Nightingale and Dorothy Dix were to the suffering soldiers.

At Stalwents-on-the-Rhine there is an ancient church reduced to ruins through a law-suit about tithes, which lasted for forty years.

Diamond Dyes are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors. 10 cents.

The Howe scales took first premium at Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney and other exhibitions. Borden, Selleck &amp; Co., Agents, St. Louis.

R. McKinstry, of Hudson, N. Y., owns the largest apple orchard in the world—30,000 trees on 300 acres.

Why the bells ring in Montana.—Whenever a baby is born in Helena the fire bell rings out a joyous peal.

Wm. Bails, Bethany, Mo., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters entirely cured me of dyspepsia."

At Stalwents-on-the-Rhine there is an ancient church reduced to ruins through a law-suit about tithes, which lasted for forty years.

Diamond Dyes are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors. 10 cents.

One of the most rapidly growing Southern cities is Nashville, Tenn. The gain in population since 1870 has been more than 17,000.

A specific, and the only one, too, for all forms and types of skin disease, is known the world over as Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. It is not a patent medicine, but a reliable, certain remedy. Druggists.

Fifty thousand pairs of shoes daily are made in the prisons in New York. The outside manufacturers claim to be unable to compete with the contractors.

How to MAKE MONEY.—Twenty-five cents worth of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powers sold sparingly to a coop of twenty-five hens will increase the product of eggs 20 per cent. in value in thirty days.

In Massachusetts there is one to 21 marriages; in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, about one to 14; in Rhode Island, one to 12; in Maine, one to 8.

After a protracted debate, the Maine House of Representatives has voted to restore the death penalty. It is asserted that the bill will receive concurrent action in the Senate.

My wife, for over three years has been afflicted with chills and fever contracted in Illinois, and with dyspepsia of long standing and a general debility of the system. She has used three bottles of Simmons Liver Regulator—her chills are entirely cured and the dyspepsia almost vanished. N. W. Everhart, Hampton, Va.

An English paper asserts that it costs as much to transport a bushel of wheat twelve miles on a turnpike road in England as from an American seaport across 3000 miles of ocean.

Have you a cough? Sleepless nights need no longer trouble you. The use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral before retiring, will soothe the cough to quiet, allay the inflammation, and allow the needed repose. It will moreover, speedily heal the pulmonary organs and give you health.

The fastest time ever made on the New York Central is said to have been in 1853, when the engine Hamilton Davis drew an express train of six cars fourteen miles in exactly eleven minutes.

"But is there no way by which these terrible troubles can be avoided?"

March 22, 1883.

# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

## The Dairy.

### A Balance Sheet.

**EDITORS JOURNAL:** For several years I have taken an interest in fine stock and dairy matters, and read most that comes in my way upon those subjects, but I do not remember ever having seen anything regarding the expense and income of a cow for one year.

Just one year ago I invested in a Jersey cow, and my interest in dairy matters, of course, increased, and I have kept a strict account of all expense and all income (except for milk used in my family for 315 days, and I have put a very low estimate upon that), and give you my account, thinking it may interest some of your readers. What it lacks of one year includes the time we were not keeping house and the time that the cow was not milked before calving; so that the income is for only three hundred and fifteen days, and the expense for the entire year:

#### DEBIT.

To Hay and straw.....	\$17.25
" Pasture.....	12.00
" Mill feed.....	21.02
" Breeding cow.....	2.00
Net profit for year.....	50.38

#### CREDIT.

By 177 lbs. 10½ oz. butter at 25c.....	\$44.40
" Milk sold.....	11.00
" Milk used in family, 315 days, at 12c.....	37.80
" per quart.....	10.00
" Calf sold for.....	

#### 103.25

I have made several tests of the milk, and know what per cent goes to cream, and how much it takes for a pound of butter; and I have been the means of other tests which have convinced me that I have a good cow, but not the best in the community. I am also convinced that fully one-half the cows will not show an income equal to the expense side of my account. I hope you can stimulate others to test and report to you, so that I may know just how good a cow I have.

West Liberty, Ia., Feb. 11, 1883.—*Dairy and Farm Journal.*

### Holstein Cattle.

In Holland the care taken of these cattle is worthy of notice. The farmhouses, we are told, are in common with or a part of the barns, constructed to afford the greatest possible comfort and convenience under the same roof; the cattle stand on brick floors, and back of them is a deep gutter, to catch all the excrement, and this gutter is thoroughly cleansed morning and evening, with stream of water. At the rear of the cows is a cord, to which the tail of each cow is attached, so that when she lies down it is suspended beyond the reach of dirt. The feeding and watering is done with perfect regularity, and the whole treatment is characterized by the greatest kindness and tender care which has its effect in the amount of milk produced and the producing of a docile and intelligent race of cattle. The stables are well built, and warm. In the pasture, they are often clothed with a light blanket which keeps off the flies and protects them from frosts at night. The droppings are gone over every few days and scattered evenly about, and this, with the peculiar humid atmosphere, has no doubt a great deal to do with their wonderfully luxuriant pastures. In reading of the great care bestowed on them in their native country, some doubt as to their ability to endure the climate might arise. But it is found that the range of temperature in Holland is as great as here; and, further, from the many herds which have been established in all parts of this country with uniform success, is found the best answer as to their adaptability and hardiness.

The experience of intelligent farmers in America has resulted in the following statement of the merits of the Holstein: For beef they will class with the noted beef breeds; in the cheese and milk dairy they outrank all other breeds; and for butter the most careful and extended trials show that they produce a much larger amount, by reason of the continued enormous flow of milk of good quality, than any other breed. In short, they combine more effectually beef, butter, milk and cheese, than any of the other improved races of cattle.

The Holstein cow is a large, sleek, fine-haired animal, well built in symmetrical proportion, weighing at maturity from 1200 to 1600 pounds, black and white in color. Her head is small and finely shaped, short horns extending forward with a slight downward curve; a moderately dishing forehead, with large, mild eyes, and face tapering to a moderately wide muzzle. Her neck, the at the throat, is well set on low, thick shoulders, and the line of the body to the hips, which is a prominent, distinctive feature of the breed, and is called the "milk form," is that of a rapidly widening wedge. A fairly round barrel, well ribbed up to the hips, which are full, broad and deep, and full flanks are characteristics. The udder is very large, well shaped and of a yellowish color, with large teats, and the milk veins of great size, extending well forward. Unite with this description of form, an exceedingly gentle and intelligent disposition and a vigorous constitution, coupled with an almost unlimited capacity for the digestion and assimilation of food, and you have the typical Holstein cow. Yields of eight to eighteen thousand pounds of milk per year, and that of a good quality, are well within her abilities. It follows that when allowed to run dry, and what would otherwise produce these yields of milk is allowed to go to beef, that the results must be as extraordinary as seem the records of milk.

The milk records of these animals are now so well known that but little need be said regarding them. It is conceded by all that no race of cattle can begin to compare with them. Indeed, the requisite for admission to the two-years-old class in the Herd-book is 8,000 pounds in a year, and the average of almost every herd in the country is much larger than that. The average of a few of the best was given in a recent number of Harper's as follows: "18,004 pounds is the record of Smiths & Powell's Aaggie; 17,746 pounds reported by Yeomans & Sons, for a heifer with first calf; 16,629 pounds for C. R. Smith's Mink; 16,546 pounds for Aaggie 2d, with first calf; 15,960 pounds for the best cow of the Unadilla herd; 15,861 pounds for Netherland Queen, of Smiths & Powell; 15,000 pounds for Queen of Wayne, Yeomans & Sons; 14,600 pounds for Sadi Vale; 14,164 pounds for the average of Smiths & Powell's herd. This makes an aggregate of 144,317 pounds of milk for nine cows, or an average of 16,118 pounds a year for each." These figures, as compared with

a similar lot of records of Shorthorns, Devons, Ayrshires and Jerseys, are 4,718 pounds the largest. That is, the average yield of the best Holstein record, compared with the same of other breeds, is 4,718 the largest, nearly one-half greater than the average of the best yield of other breeds, which is 11,400 pounds.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

The *Mirror and Farmer* gives the following recipe for the cure of caked bag in milch cows: Tincture of arnica, four ounces; tincture of aconite, one ounce; oil glycerine, one ounce. Mix and bathe the bag two or three times daily, rub it in well with your hand; give internally a teaspoonful of the mixture three times a day. Do not feed any grain to the cow.

## The Pig Pen.

### Pig Raising.

As a rule the pig is reared for the money that is in him. We may talk about cheap meats for the millions as a necessity justifying the rearing of swine, and persuade ourselves that the man is execusable who, at this day, places before his fellow men, as an article of diet, that which in olden times was rejected by an honored people as unfit for human food. Little difference, however, does it make to the man thus excused, whether we think of him as a philanthropist or as one engaged in leading mankind astray so long as he has a fair profit on the pigs he rears, or on the pork products he can place on the market. If there was no money for him in the breeding and rearing of hogs, he would not engage in the business. We find, however, that to nearly every farmer and cottager in the land there is a profit in pig raising, and so long as such is the case, we may expect to see this among the leading industries in civilized America.

The rapidly-growing interest in swine breeding in the United States is shown by the late census returns. According to these there were on farms, in June 1880, 47,683,951 hogs, the rate of increase since 1870 being ninety per cent, while the rate of increase in population during the same time was only thirty per cent. The census returns show also that nearly two-thirds of the hogs in the United States in 1880 were in the five States of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio. With facts and figures such as these at hand it is not surprising that the live-stock and agricultural papers, particularly those of the West, should devote more attention than formerly to the subject. The Arkansas politician was approached by a man, who said: "Colonel, please give me a nickel; I want to cross the river." "Haven't you got a nickel?" "No, sir." "I won't give you one, then. A man who hasn't a nickel is just as well off on this side of the river as the other."

Worth Knowing. One bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will effectively cure bronchitis, inflammatory sore throat, sore lungs, chronic hoarseness, hacking cough, and lame stomach.

A company at St. Louis turns out 100 dozen shovels a day.

Within six months 13 car-coupler patents have been granted.

"Beauty Unadorned (with pimples) is Adorned the Most." If you desire a fair complexion free from pimples, blotches, and eruptions, take "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

The first street-carline in the world was the Fourth Avenue line to Harlem, opened in New York in 1882.

If you are suffering from a sense of extreme weariness, try one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will cost you but one dollar, and will do you incalculable good. It will do away with that tired feeling, and give you new life and energy.

A Gateshead (Eng.) engineering firm employing 1,200 men has all the copying of its drawings and plans done by young women who do the work much better than when it was done by men.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets," or sugar-coated granules—the original "Little Liver Pills," (beware of imitations)—cure sick and bilious headache, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood. To get genuine, see Dr. Pierce's signature and portrait on Government stamp. 25 cents per vial, by druggists.

Glass blowing is one of the most difficult operations, and glass-making factories have more work to do than they have capacity for.

In 1882, \$35,000,000 worth of glass was manufactured, making a gain in fifty years of \$23,500,000.

The woman who seeks relief from pain by the free use of alcoholic stimulants and narcotic drugs, finds what she seeks only so far as sensibility is destroyed or temporarily suspended. No cure was ever wrought by such means and the longer they are employed the more hopeless the case becomes. Leave chloral, morphine and belladonna alone and use Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The daily earnings in the cotton factories of the United States are nearly double what they were in 1840.

The total number of spinning spindles is 40,635,435; of looms, 225,759. The actual consumption of cotton last year was 1,760,000 bales.

The extent to which electrical matters are engaging the attention of inventors at the present time is indicated by the fact that about two thousand applications for patents were filed at Washington last year, of which about two-thirds were granted. The electric division is now the largest and most important.

Oh! the Mighty Voice. Homer says of Ulysses, one of the Greek heroes in the great Trojan war: "You had thought him a fool, so stiffly he held his sceptre, and so downcast were his eyes; but as soon as he began to speak—oh, the mighty voice, and the words thick as the falling snow." Looking at a bottle of Hunt's Remedy, one would never suspect its concealed power, greater than the eloquence of Ulysses. But when it begins its work with a patient who is afflicted with any kidney or liver disease, "Oh! the mighty voice," and the wonderful healing effects produced in an incredibly short time. As there was but one "wise Ulysses" in all the camp of the Greeks, there is but one Hunt's Remedy in all the list of kidney remedies, and there is none that works such marvellous results. Physicians have discovered this, and freely prescribe it to their patients; and multitudes of the cured sound its praises.

"Our Experience with Allen's Lung Balsam for Colds and Coughs has been of the most satisfactory character," writes the editor of a leading paper. It is only one in thousands who has tried this "Balsam" and been convinced of its virtue and merits.

12-4t

Send for proofs, report of trial and manufacturer by J. A. FIELD & CO., 5th and Howard Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

The Delaware Co. Creamer.

We have a special private offer on our creamer.

Longton, Kas., Feb. 10, 1883.

I have just bought at your special offer.

It is a daisy. It must be seen to be appreciated.

It beats all other modes in the world for setting and handling milk.

No more cans, and back-ache from lifting.

I enclose cash for another. Sold it to the first man who saw mine.

Yours truly,

R. J. W. STRoud.

Woodstock, Ill., Jan. 1883.

Dearow Co. Creamer Goods: The creamer I bought of you at your special offer is all right.

It is beyond your highest expectation in point of excellence. I would like the agency.

Yours, &c.,

F. A. Abbott.

Write at once for Special Private Offer.

DELAWARE CO. CREAMER CO.

BENTON HARBOR, MICH.

As samples of many letters received from those who have been greatly benefited by our creamer, at our special offer, we publish the following:

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# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

March 22, 1883.

## The Stock Pards.

### Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

Mr. W. W. Tuttle, of Abilene, Texas, who some days ago sent in Texas steers for which he then got \$5.00 and \$5.30, to-day (Wednesday) sent in the tail ends, and secured \$5.50 per hundred. Hunter, Evans & Co., handled them.

And Mr. C. A. Mather sent good fat native steers to market from Le Roy, Kansas, for which he got \$6.80 per hundred.

But Mr. F. C. Dranert, of Pendleton, Mo., took the tip top for good cattle. His steers weighed 1622 lbs., and Capt. Sam Irons sold them to Pittsburg buyers for \$7.00 per hundred.

And the same firm was interested in the best sheep sale; Mr. Wm. Cassidy buying for New Orleans a lot of good south-downs, weighing 125 lbs. at \$6.40; Hunter, Evans & Co., sold them. The sheep were fed by W. S. Sneed, of Sedalia, Mo.

THURSDAY, March 15.

CATTLE.—Sellers started out with the intention of regaining some of the declines of yesterday, and in this they probably succeeded. Offerings were only moderate, some one hundred car loads, and of medium to good native steers. Local butchers and interior shippers were again out first, making fair purchases in butcher stock at very strong prices. Shippers then entered the market, and after some little urging on the part of sellers, about cleared the pens at prices which may be considered as better than those prevailing yesterday. Taken all in all, there was a better feeling all round, and sellers convinced that the threatened break did not amount to much after all. The sales below speak for themselves. Butcher cattle steady. Stockers scarce and wanted at \$4.50-\$5.25 per 100 lbs., according to quality. Butcher bulls sell well, and likewise fresh milch cows with calves.

### REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

27 native steers.....	1,075	6.73
69 native steers.....	1,364	6.28
68 native steers.....	1,307	6.05
29 mixed butchers.....	863	4.90
15 native steers.....	894	4.70
30 native steers.....	1,167	5.60

HOGS.—Plenty of buyers were on hand, but many of them were not given a chance to show what they could do, as the supply was very small, some 40 car loads. The quality was pretty good, which, in a measure, accounts for the strong prices. Workers were a shade higher, selling from \$6.90-\$6.40, and of the Baltimore order at \$6.45; medium weights were somewhat slow at \$7.50-\$7.60 per 100 lbs., packing grades 7 to 10, 50, butchers and fangs at 7.00-\$7.85, skips at 6.25-\$7.

### REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No. AV. Price No. AV. Price	119.....205.....7.40	124.....225.....7.45
62.....181.....7.40	110.....200.....7.45	110.....200.....7.45
13.....130.....7.40	15.....280.....7.40	15.....280.....7.40
30.....203.....7.35	29.....275.....7.25	29.....275.....7.25

FRIDAY, March 16.

CATTLE—Market for shipping cattle was active and strong, heavy steers selling within about 10c of the highest prices of previous week, and light and medium only a shade easier than Friday—in other words, the market recovered nearly all that was lost earlier in the week. Butchers cattle suffered but little loss in values and sold at very high prices. An active inquiry for stockers and feeders. Fresh milch cows with young calves were not selling quite so high as a week before, but there was good demand for them at \$4.00-\$4.50 for good, about \$5.00 for choice, about \$5.50 for fair, and \$2.00-\$3.00 for common. Veal calves in fair demand at \$7 to \$8 per head—heretics are neglected and dull. Representative sales:

15 native steers.....	1,306	\$6.25
17 native steers.....	1,194	5.70
22 native steers.....	1,259	5.50
22 native butchers.....	844	5.25
29 southwest steers.....	743	4.75
24 native butchers.....	853	5.00
19 native butchers.....	1,078	5.40
51 southwest steers.....	988	5.25
7 mixed calves—cows.....	44	4.00
90 " " " " at.....	42.50	
12 " " " " at.....	42.00	
10 " " " " at.....	32.00	

HOGS.—The market active, a shade lower on common heavy and packing, firm on good to choice heavy, and a shade higher on light. All sold. Choice heavy shipping and butchers selections sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75, fair to good heavy \$7.20 to \$7.40, common heavy sell at \$7.00 to \$7.10. Fair to good workers sold at \$7.30 to \$7.45, strong weight Yorkers and Baltimore at \$7.40 to \$7.50. Common and light pigs, workers and culs \$6.45 to \$7.10. Representative sales:

55 " " " " at.....	7.55	\$7.45
35 " " " " at.....	7.45	7.35
21 " " " " at.....	7.00	6.90
22 " " " " at.....	7.00	6.90
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10 " " " " at.....	32.00	

HOGS.—The market active, a shade stronger on everything except common, lamby ewes and scabs. Sales:

35 " " " " at.....	55.62	\$5.15
76 " " " " at.....	46.62	5.00
89 " " " " at.....	54.42	5.00
51 " " " " at.....	50.45	5.00
90 " " " " at.....	55.45	5.15

MONDAY, March 19, 1883—2 p.m.

CATTLE—Market for shipping cattle was active and strong, heavy steers selling within about 10c of the highest prices of previous week, and light and medium only a shade easier than Friday—in other words, the market recovered nearly all that was lost earlier in the week. Butchers cattle suffered but little loss in values and sold at very high prices. An active inquiry for stockers and feeders. Fresh milch cows with young calves were not selling quite so high as a week before, but there was good demand for them at \$4.00-\$4.50 for good, about \$5.00 for choice, about \$5.50 for fair, and \$2.00-\$3.00 for common. Veal calves in fair demand at \$7 to \$8 per head—heretics are neglected and dull. Representative sales:

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7 mixed calves—cows.....	44	4.00
90 " " " " at.....	42.50	
12 " " " " at.....	42.00	
10 " " " " at.....	32.00	

HOGS.—The market active, a shade higher on everything except common, lamby ewes and scabs. Sales:

35 " " " " at.....	55.62	\$5.15
76 " " " " at.....	46.62	5.00
89 " " " " at.....	54.42	5.00
51 " " " " at.....	50.45	5.00
90 " " " " at.....	55.45	5.15

WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1883—Receipts for 24 hours—Cattle 1701, hogs 2297, sheep 4220.

CATTLE—Strong and high without exception. Butchers went in early and the supply being light took nearly all weights, and paid \$6.80 for averages of 1607 lbs. New York was steady and the prospect favorable. Prices great highs as the day wore away. Representative sales:

15 native steers.....	1,097	\$5.80




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